

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GOOGLE LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

SONOS, INC.,

Defendant.

No. C 20-06754 WHA

**ORDER APPROVING STIPULATED  
PROTECTIVE ORDER (WITH  
CONDITIONS)**

The stipulated protective order submitted by the parties, Dkt. No. 92, is hereby **APPROVED**, subject to the following conditions, including adherence to the Ninth Circuit's strict caution against sealing orders (as set out below):

1. The parties must make a good-faith determination that any information designated "confidential" truly warrants protection under Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Designations of material as "confidential" must be narrowly tailored to include only material for which there is good cause. A pattern of over-designation may lead to an order un-designating all or most materials on a wholesale basis.


2. In order to be treated as confidential, any materials filed with the Court must be lodged with a request for filing under seal in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Please limit your requests for sealing to only those narrowly tailored portions of materials for which good cause to seal exists. Please include all other portions of your materials in the public file and clearly indicate therein where material has been redacted and sealed. Each filing requires

1 an individualized sealing order; blanket prospective authorizations are no longer allowed by  
2 Civil Local Rule 79-5.

3 3. In addition to the requirements of Civil Local Rule 79-5 and other governing law,  
4 only for the most compelling reason will the Court grant any sealing request covering  
5 information that relates to potential hazards to the health, safety, or well-being of the public.  
6 Therefore, when anyone seeks to seal or redact anything filed with the Court, the request must  
7 specifically draw attention to any proposed sealing or redaction of information that implicates  
8 such issues.

9 4. Chambers copies should include all material — both redacted and unredacted —  
10 so that chambers staff does not have to reassemble the whole brief or declaration. Although  
11 chambers copies should clearly designate which portions are confidential, chambers copies  
12 with confidential materials will be handled like all other chambers copies of materials without  
13 special restriction, and will typically be recycled, not shredded.

14 5. In *Kamakana v. Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1179 (9th Cir. 2006), the Ninth Circuit  
15 held that more than good cause, indeed, “compelling reasons” are required to seal documents  
16 used in dispositive motions, just as compelling reasons would be needed to justify a closure of  
17 a courtroom during trial. Otherwise, the Ninth Circuit held, public access to the work of the  
18 courts will be unduly compromised. Therefore, no request for a sealing order will be allowed  
19 on summary judgment motions (or other dispositive motions) unless the movant first shows a  
20 “compelling reason,” a substantially higher standard than “good cause.” This will be true  
21 regardless of any stipulation by the parties. Counsel are warned that most summary judgment  
22 motions and supporting material should be completely open to public view. Only social  
23 security numbers, names of juveniles, home addresses and phone numbers, and trade secrets of  
24 a compelling nature (like the recipe for Coca Cola, for example) will qualify. If the courtroom  
25 would not be closed for the information, nor should any summary judgment proceedings,  
26 which are, in effect, a substitute for trial. Motions *in limine* are also part of the trial and must  
27 likewise be laid bare absent compelling reasons. Please comply fully. Noncompliant  
28 submissions are liable to be stricken in their entirety.

  
WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE